DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 037 043 EF 001 727

TITLE	Space Guidelines for Physical Education.
INSTITUTION	Wisconsin Coordinating Committee for Higher Education, Madison.
REPORT NO	CCHE-17-66
PUB DATE	Mar 66
NOTE	4p.
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF-$0.25 HC-$0.30
DESCRIPTORS	Athletic Activities, *Athletic Fields, *Facility Guidelines, *Higher Education, Physical Education, *Physical Education Facilities, Space Utilization

ABSTRACT

The results of a questionnaire from two Wisconsin State Universities suggest that the indoor and outdoor space requirements of the 1960 Illinois study satisfy minimal needs for physical education activities. Suggested guidelines for indoor and outdoor physical education space needs, based on student enrollment, are given. (HH)

ED037043

CCHE #17, 1966
Working Paper
March, 1966

Space Guidelines for Physical Education

In developing space guidelines for the category of physical education, the CCHE staff proceeded in this manner:

(1) It isolated and attempted to weight those obvious factors which bear upon the nature and scope of physical education and recreation programs in the two systems of public higher education: intramural sports; physical education requirements for undergraduates; degree-granting programs in physical education; and intercollegiate athletic activities. It determined that the type of intramural sports program and the extent of physical education degree-granting programs offered at an institution have the most significant impact in terms of space needs.

(2) More specifically, the staff tried to define and analyze those factors which actually dictate the formula to be used in arriving at indoor and outdoor space requirements for the various campuses. It decided that the following questions were germane:

(a) What is the size of the undergraduate body at each institution?

(b) How much importance does the institution attach to physical education, opportunities for student recreation, intramural sports, etc.?

(c) How broad and varied a sports and recreation program does it attempt to provide, e.g., how much emphasis is placed on sports which a student may "carry over" into later life, such as swimming and tennis?

EF 001 727

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

(d) Are facilities available to students at convenient times? The intensity of need will vary according to the season of the year; generally speaking, there must be sufficient space, within reasonable limits, to meet a peak load.

(e) Are facilities, on the whole, interchangeable, i.e., to what extent can the same facilities be used for a number of different sports?

(f) Does the institution allow for some graduate student and faculty usage? The rule of thumb is that "graduate students participate in sports and physical recreation approximately 25 per cent as extensively as undergraduates."[1]

(3) Next, in an effort to determine what specific standards might be employed in Wisconsin public universities, the staff reviewed all information obtainable from other states, such as Illinois and California. It concluded that the guidelines below, derived from the 1960 University of Illinois study of physical education and recreation needs, appear to be generally applicable to our institutions, partially because of similar climatic conditions:

(a) Type A: Indoor Space--Space Requirements: 8.5 - 9.5 sq. ft. per student (total undergraduate enrollment).

Such space includes gym floor, mat areas, swimming pools, courts, and the like; is adjacent to lockers and showers and within ten-minute walking distance of academic classrooms. Possible uses are: physical education

---

1 Allen V. Sapora and H. E. Kenny, A Study of the Present Status, Future Needs and Recommended Standards Regarding Space Used for Health, Physical Education, Physical Recreation and Athletics (University of Illinois, 1960), p. 45.

class instruction, varsity sports, intramural athletics, unorganized and informal sports participation, and student and faculty recreation.

Breakdown of Type A Space:

A 1 - Large gym areas with relatively high ceilings for such sports as basketball, volleyball, etc.

A 2 - Activity areas with relatively low ceilings for such activities as weight-lifting, dancing, etc.

A 3 - Swimming and diving pools.

(b) Type B: Outdoor Teaching Stations -- Space Requirements: 70 to 90 sq. ft. per student (total undergraduate enrollment).

Such space includes sports fields of all types; is adjacent to lockers and showers and within ten-minute walking distance of academic classrooms. Uses are the same as in Type A.

The space is divisible into: sodded areas for soccer, touch football, softball, etc.; courts for tennis, volleyball, etc.; specialized athletic areas for track and field, baseball, varsity football, golf, archery, etc.; and swimming pools.

Types of space other than A and B comprise: playing fields for intramural, varsity, and unorganized informal sports; and picnic, boating, and general recreation areas--all too far removed from student locker and shower areas, living quarters, and academic classrooms for use as teaching stations.

To test the applicability of the Illinois indoor space guideline to public institutions in this state, the staff sent a questionnaire to two State Universities, whose present physical education facilities meet the 8 to 9 square-foot-per-student standard. Results indicate that the standard satisfies their minimal needs.

(4) Finally, the staff explored the question of whether space guidelines for physical education can be geared to the size of the institution concerned--more specifically, to enrollment ranges. This approach was agreed upon: to determine what basic facilities are required to conduct a physical education and recreation program, and beyond this, where the space guidelines (sq. ft. per student) should be "pegged" according to so many thousands of students.

The sliding scale below was developed for indoor space:

(a) Core plant size to support an enrollment up to 5,000 students: 47,500 square feet.

(b) For the following student enrollment ranges, these square-foot-per-student guidelines seem appropriate:

Number of Students	Guideline (sq. ft. per student)
5,000 to 10,000	9.0
10,000 to 20,000	8.5
20,000 and over	8.0

Space for graduate students is to be computed at 25 per cent of the per capita allowance. Such additional space requirements as may be generated by degree-granting programs for men and women will be analyzed and recommendations will follow.

In the opinion of the staff, an outdoor space guideline of 80 square feet per student should be employed in reviewing the long-range campus development plans.